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## PARIS TALKS HAVE COMPLICATED BIG FOUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS

### EVERY OUTLET FOR COMPROMISE SEEMS TO BE BLOCKED

#### SPANISH ISSUE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.—THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGAN THEIR THIRD CONFERENCE IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL TO-DAY IN AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE BEEN SHARPENED RATHER THAN EASED BY THE RECENT PARIS CONFERENCE.

To-day's meeting, intended to begin the final phase in the drafting of the five peace treaties, finds the Big Four placed squarely before a series of problems in which every normal outlet for diplomatic compromise is apparently blocked in advance by the policy statements made in Paris.

The Paris Conference merely demonstrated the Western and Eastern ideas for post-war Europe were based on clearly defined and fundamental different policies. The Conference further complicated the chances of compromise by forcing the Great Powers to state their views with rigidity, which makes any withdrawal from the positions adopted publicly at the Paris Conference extremely difficult.

The dilemma, which has now emerged, is that several major questions remain unsolved and nobody seems to know how to solve them in a way acceptable to the Big Four.

The main problems now are:—1. The statute for the free territory of Trieste; 2. free navigation on the Danube; 3. the principle of free trade in the Balkans; 4. reparations clauses; and 5. Greek frontiers.

Finally, one must emphasize that the Soviet Union arrived at the conference apparently ready to accept only those recommendations of the Paris Conference which she herself voted.

Meanwhile, Mr. James Byrnes had a long meeting to-day with Mr. Ernest Bevin at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this being their first consultation in New York.

Mr. Byrnes also saw Couve de Murville, French representative. The Secretary of State was endeavouring to meet Mr. V. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, before the formal opening of the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The Spanish Question. At Lake Success the Polish delegate to the United Nations Security Council.

## JEW TERRORISTS ADMIT ROME EMBASSY BOMBING

Rome, Nov. 4 (UP).—A communiqué bearing the name and insignia of the militant Jewish nationalist organization Irgun Zvai Leumi said to-day that its "soldiers carried out the bombing of the British Embassy on October 31."

The communiqué, which came to the United Press office by messenger, said: "On the sixth day of the month of Cheshvan 5707 (Hebrew calendar October 31) troops of Irgun Zvai Leumi attacked the offices of the British Embassy in Rome, which is one of the centres of anti-Jewish intrigues and the principal executor of operations to strangle the repatriation of Jews."

In a separate letter to Premier Alcide de Gasperi, which came in the envelope with the communiqué, Irgun Zvai Leumi apologized for bombing the Italian Government and explained to the Italian people why they felt forced to take this action.

The communiqué to the press from the "supreme command of Irgun Zvai Leumi" after taking responsibility for the bombing, continued:

## Little Prospect Of Football Strike In Britain

London, Nov. 4.—Though no agreement was reached on the maximum wage question at today's four-hour meeting between the Football League representatives and the Players' Union, it is understood that the latter's representatives were well satisfied with the negotiations.

Jimmy Guthrie said afterwards: "Everything went all right," while R. Stuart said: "We think we will get what we want from January 1, but what has been decided has to go."

## PEDESTRIAN STONED TO DEATH

Bombay, Nov. 4.—A pedestrian was stoned to death in communal disturbances in Bombay city to-day. There were 17-knife attacks in various parts of the city including three in a European business quarter, but none was fatal.

A message from Bangalore, Mysore, says two persons were killed and four injured in a clash between "Communists" and scheduled caste workers at Kolar Gold fields. Order was restored by the police.—Reuter.

Dr. Oscar Lange, proposing to the Council to-night that the Spanish question should be deleted from the agenda, said a number of records on the subject had been accumulated and suggested all such documents be placed at the disposal of the General Assembly.

If the Council decided to delete the Spanish question, Dr. Lange said, it would not affect in any way Security Council rights and privileges. "Whenever any member of the Council wants to raise the matter, he will always be free to do so," he said.

Brazil and Australia declared they would vote in favour of the Polish resolution.

The United States, France, Russia, Mexico and Britain also supported it. The Council finally unanimously agreed to delete the Spanish question from its agenda.

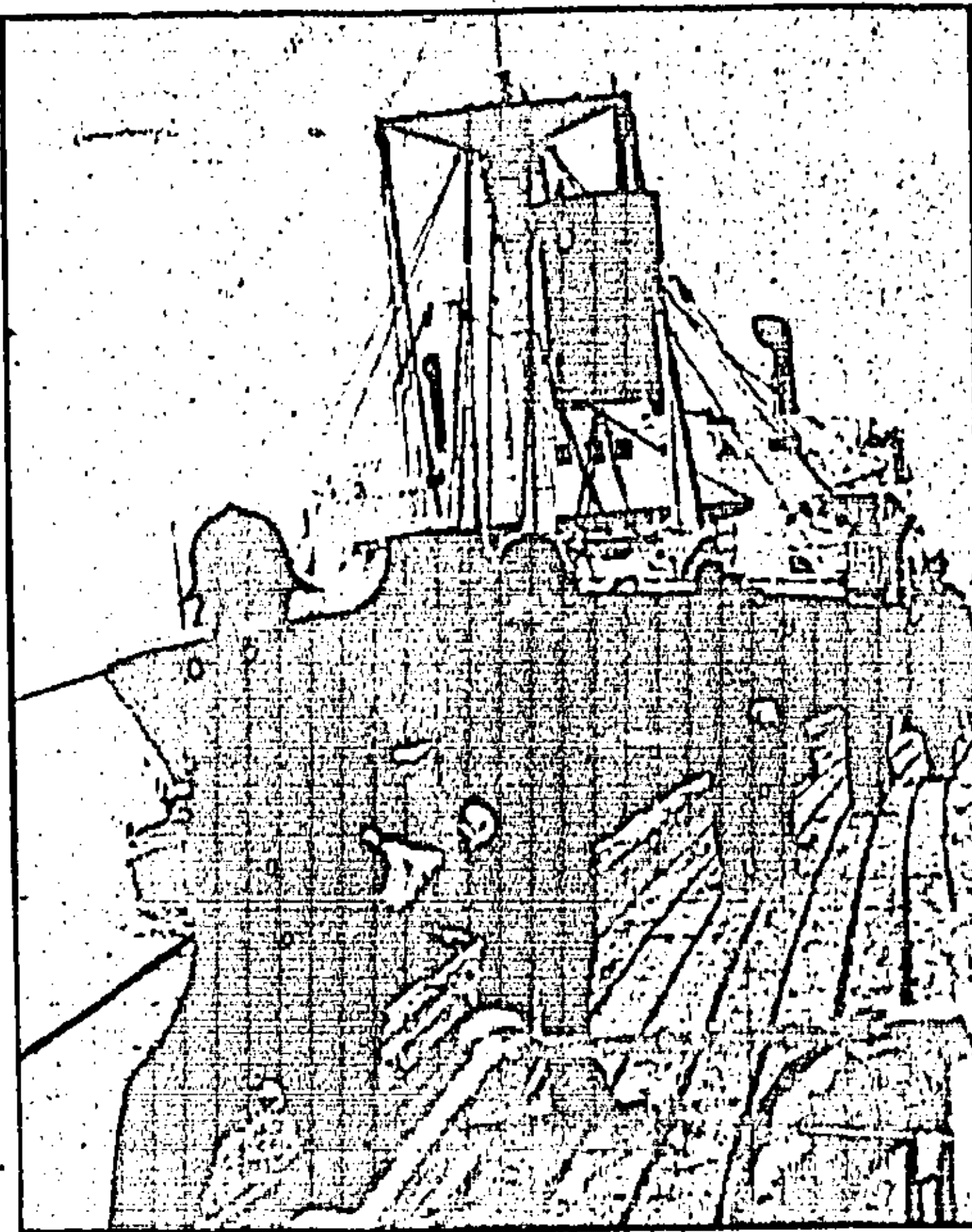
Until this had been done the General Assembly had been unable to take any action on resolutions to break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

The Steering Committee to-day held one of the shortest meetings in its history—22 minutes—because members complained they had not received the documents relating to the subjects to be discussed.

The committee had before it a request for eight additional items to be included in the General Assembly agenda. They dealt with such matters as the proposal to increase the Economic and Social Council and the proposal concerning the crime of extermination of racial and national groups.

Only Two Documents. When the meeting opened, the Soviet representative, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, said he had not received (Continued on Page 4)

## PRINCESA DOCKS: 15 IN IRONS



The Princessa, at Avonmouth after she had docked on October 18 with 15 men in irons. Police were on duty on the docks until the men were removed.

## VESSEL OBSOLETE SAYS COUNSEL

The defence attorney for the seven West African negroes accused of disobeying commands aboard the refrigerated freighter ss Princessa between Buenos Aires and England said in the Magistrate's Court at Bristol yesterday that the crew's complaints were legitimate because the vessel was obsolete.

The hearing against the negroes began on Saturday. They had been arrested after the ship's captain summoned assistance from British naval units while on the high seas to forestall a threatened uprising.

Mr. H. S. Cox, attorney for the accused, said the condition of the ss Princessa was so bad that the Captain had thought of communicating with the owners to ask tugs to be sent to bring him home.

"These men were working under appalling conditions and there was nothing done by the officers about it," said Mr. Cox. He said the Princessa operated on three boilers from St. Vincent.

The men complained they were ill-fed and forced to work in boiler rooms without proper precautions for their safety.

## Britain Denies Rumanian Charge Of Interference

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman to-day sharply rejected the Rumanian declaration that Britain sought to interfere in Rumania's domestic affairs and charged that the current Rumanian political campaign was characterized by the persecution of Opposition parties.

The spokesman acknowledged receipt of the note from Bucharest in which the Communist-dominated Government insisted that Britain had no right to "interfere" in domestic Rumanian politics and that any representations concerning the election campaign were invalid unless signed by all the three Big Powers.

"The Rumanian Government gave certain assurances to His Majesty's Government concerning the conduct of free elections and freedom of speech," British recognition of the Rumanian Government was given in virtue of these assurances. In our view those assurances have not been carried out," he said.

The spokesman likened the Rumanian campaign with that recently completed in Bulgaria which was the subject of British denunciation last week. In particular, he said, reports indicated the Government sought to prevent Opposition parties from conducting political meetings.

## Soviet Plan For Jap Reparations Rejected By U.S.

Washington, Nov. 4 (UP).—The United States Government has rejected a Russian move to eliminate from the Japanese reparations settlement millions of dollars in industrial facilities seized by the Soviets in Manchuria.

The breakdown of the suggested compromise on reparations once more has deadlocked efforts of the Far Eastern Commission to reach an agreement on calling a Japanese reparations conference.

Officials said the Commission has postponed further consideration, for at least 10 days, in an effort to bridge the gap between Russia and the United States by direct negotiations between the governments concerned in the reparations settlement.

It was learned the Russians offered to proceed with a reparations conference if other nations dropped for good the question of what the Soviet forces took out of Manchuria. The United States refused and insisted that what the Russian Army took out of Manchuria should be deducted from the reparations eventually to be paid the Soviet Union by Japan.

Russia contended it was legitimate war spoils and should not be deducted.

## Ultimatum To Manila Strikers

Manila, Nov. 4 (UP).—Mayor Valeriano Fugoso to-day gave an ultimatum to 3,500 striking city employees that they must return to work within 24 hours or will be considered as dismissed.

The workers walked out yesterday after failure to get restoration in the recent reduction in bonuses.

The mayor proclaimed the strike illegal.

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—The London commuter train slipped to a stop to-day between West Norwood and Streatham Hill, in South London.

An unidentified body of a woman was jammed between the conductor rail and the running rail.

A station foreman, W. J. Ingram, rushed to investigate. He saw the body, collapsed and died a short time later, at a nearby hospital.

Hamburg, Nov. 4.—The Berlin police are investigating the disappearance of Fritz Hartmann, head of the Berlin de-Nazification Commission, Hartmann and his wife have been missing for one week.—Reuter.

## Private Trading In Rubber Restored By British Government

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Government has decided to restore private trading in rubber and permit the re-establishment of London rubber market, it was announced in the House of Commons to-day by the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Professor Marquand.

The market will be free to resume its normal activities on November 18. This will enable private traders to import rubber as from January 1, at which date the Board of Trade will cease to purchase rubber.

The text of the Minister's statement reads: "The Government have given careful consideration to the future purchasing arrangements for rubber in accordance with the statement of the Lord President on March 28, in the course of a debate on the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Market, that the case of each primary product would be examined on its merit."

"The main world market for rubber was, before the war, in London. The rubber in which it dealt was largely from sterling sources, but the greater part of its transactions related to rubber for consumption elsewhere than in this country. At the same time the sales in this country were distributed over many different industries."

"After considering all the circumstances the Government have decided to restore private trade in rubber and to permit the re-establishment of the London rubber market."

Rapid Improvement. "These decisions follow on the rapid improvement in natural rubber supplies during the past few months. Supplies in the Far East have exceeded all expectations and in particular it is encouraging the Malayan rubber industry has grown rapidly despite several years of Japanese occupation. Consequently, the period of continuing shortage of natural rubber has not been as prolonged as was generally expected and at their meeting in Washington in October the Combined Rubber Committee agreed that international allocation should cease as from the end of this year. There have been discussions between appropriate departments and the Rubber-Trade Association of London so as to allow effective functioning of the market under conditions of exchange control and so as to limit as far as possible unreliable speculative financial transactions under cover of the market."

When it was suggested that this scheme might well serve as a pattern in due course for other commodities, Professor Marquand replied: "We shall watch the development of the scheme, with great interest and hope that forecast will be correct."

When he was asked if, in view of the sharp fall in prices of raw cotton, he would immediately remove all controls from manufacturing cotton goods and allow the law of supply and demand to operate both in cash and in futures dealings, the Minister replied briefly, "No."

Professor Marquand told the House that talks for an expansion of trade between the Soviet Union and Britain have opened.—Reuter.

People Honouring  
Italian War Dead  
Attacked

Trieste, Nov. 4 (UP).—A train returning from Italian memorial day ceremonies at the Redi Puglia National Memorial, which commemorates World War I dead, was the target to-day of nine rifle shots and two hand-grenades.

Five persons were injured—seriously—as the result of the attack which was attributed to pro-Slovene elements.

The civil authorities have made no announcement of any arrests. The memorial is situated on the highway between Trieste and Udine 20 miles north of here. It consists of a bare rocky hill on the top of which is a stone altar reached by road and a long white stone staircase up the slope of the hill.

All day to-day there have been small sporadic pro-Italian demonstrations throughout Trieste. The demonstrators sang patriotic songs and shouted "Long live Italy."

No one was injured on the train, but 20 Venezia Giulia civil policemen who were travelling in the train returned the attackers' fire, wounding five, one critically, according to Reuter. Seven persons have been arrested and are being held at Montebelluna.

## Commons Statement On Communal Riots In India

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Under-Secretary for India, told the House of Commons to-day that the total number of persons killed and injured in communal riots between July 1 and October 30 in India was estimated at 5,018 and 13,320 respectively, exclusive of the casualties in the recent disturbances in Eastern Bengal.

He said the major part of both these figures was attributable to disturbances in Calcutta, including the very serious riots last August, the figures for which, he said, were admittedly only approximate.

No estimate was yet available for the riots in Eastern Bengal, but it was thought the number killed would be in the three figures.

Since October 30 there had been further rioting in Bihar, where the total death toll since the riots began on the 25th, was estimated at 270.

Repeating to Mr. Richard Butler, who asked for a full statement on the riots in Eastern Bengal, Mr. Henderson replied that he had received further reports from the Governor of Bengal the substance of which he said was as follows:

The general situation in Eastern Bengal is under control. In both Nonchal and Tippera districts, reports do not indicate that the hoodligan bands are any longer operating. No serious incident has been reported on Nonchal mainland since October 10, nor in Tippera district since October 20. Sandwip island, between October 10 and 23 with cases of arson, looting and murder. Some panic developed among the population and troops were sent to the island. The situation there has since improved.

There was recently a communal riot in Mymensingh district, further north, in which two persons were killed and three houses burned and five looted. The situation was brought under control by the police reinforcements but tension is high. A company of troops and 80 armed police have been sent to this area. The number of troops now operating is 1,800 and there are also 620 armed police in addition to armed police belonging to the stations in the affected areas.

On October 22 Golan Sarwar, the ex-member of the Bengal Legislature whose inflammatory speeches were believed to have been one of the causes of the outbreaks, was arrested. A total of 234 hoodligans arrested. 31 have been killed in action by the police and 30 injured.

The area affected by the disturbances is approximately 100 square miles in Tippera district, and not more than 300 square miles in Nonchal district. Full information as to what occurred in this area is not yet available. The collection of accurate information has been hindered by the fact that thousands of persons have left their homes and others are as yet too nervous to come forward with information. Two senior judicial officers of the Indian civil service have been deputed to visit the areas affected and to report on what has occurred.—Reuter.



# CENTRAL THEATRE

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**PRIMITIVE BEAUTIES IN A SECRET JUNGLE KINGDOM**

Groovy white adventurers in a ruthless raid on the fabulous forest city of the lovely warrior maidens!

**TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS**

Edgar Rice Burroughs

Produced by SOL LESSER

Alfred Hitchcock and Director KURT NEUMANN

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**MARIA MONTEZ**

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**A SONG TO REMEMBER**

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NINA FUCH - GEORGE COULOURIS

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VENOMOUS IN HAT! RAPTURED IN LOVE!

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Spectacular Cast of Thousands!

COMING SHORTLY **"FIGHTING DEPUTY"**

FRED SCOTT in

## De-Nazification Progress Too Slow, Says Gen. Clay

Berlin, Nov. 4 (UP)—Lt-Gen Lucius D. Clay, U.S. deputy Military Governor, predicted today that Germany's future would not be settled until the Big Four Foreign Ministers return to Europe—probably in January—or another conference.

The deputy Military Governor said the November 23 meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York would do little more than establish a specific agenda for future discussions.

Gen. Clay "guessed" that they would appoint deputies to settle on a preliminary outline which they would discuss later.

He plans to leave Berlin on November 8 with Ambassador Robert Murphy for Washington. Secretary of State Byrnes had invited them to attend conferences to be held prior to the New York Big Four meeting.

Gen. Clay said he was taking "everything from office cabinets to the kitchen sink" to Washington so that he would be prepared to answer any and all questions on Germany.

Departing from the foreign policy theme, Gen. Clay issued a stern warning to the German local government over de-Nazification progress in the United States zone. He told a press conference that unless his de-Nazification orders were enforced more strongly he would take de-Nazification out of German hands.

Gen. Clay reiterated he had not been holding "secret" discussions with Russian Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky on a plan for unifying Germany under four-power supervision. Asked specifically if such an arrangement could be worked out satisfactorily, he said he believed it could but said it would mean feeding Germany much longer.

Gen. Clay said he had had discussions with Marshal Sokolovsky on this subject but they were "informal" and without official United States governmental backing.

Concluding, he said that if asked he would reiterate Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's proposal that the European meeting of the Foreign Ministers be held in Berlin at least while the question of Germany was under discussion.

## ANGLO-U.S. FOOD TALKS PLANNED

London, Nov. 4 (UP)—The Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent today reported that "high level" talks were to be initiated by Britain soon in Washington in an attempt to get the United States to agree to "the equitable international allocation of essential foods."

The report said the Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, was expected to make such an announcement in the House of Commons soon—possibly early in the new session.

"Britain is anxious to avoid a scramble for world supplies and seeks to protect not only her own rations but also those for other countries in whose welfare she takes an interest," the report said. "There is evidence that the American standard of living is rising. While this is not begrudged, it involves increased demand on available stocks."

## Wartime "Marriage" Of Churchill & Stalin On The Rocks

THE uneasy wartime "marriage" of Mr Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, heir to Lenin's revolutionary mantle, is another punctured romance to-day.

It started with a shotgun wedding—Adolf Hitler wielding the gun—and came to the final parting last week when Stalin, in his interview with Hugh Baillie, called Mr Churchill the "incendiary of a new war."

Stalin's attack left the two men as far apart as ever they had been between 1918 and 1941. But Mr Churchill, in a new statement of his own the same afternoon, made it plain that his suspicions of Russian policy in no way affected his personal regard for the Marshal.

Mr Churchill was the reluctant savior when Hitler attacked Russia on June 22, 1941. Going to the microphone in London that night he offered every possible assistance to Russia because "any man who fights against Nazism will have our aid." He recalled his own "persistent hostility toward Communism," and added "I will unsparingly word that I have spoken about it."

In a thunderous denunciation of Hitler he stated "The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism."

As the war developed Mr Churchill dropped ideological differences and paid tribute in the House of Commons on September 3—the anniversary of the Russian Revolution—to the "magnificent resistance of the Russian Armies."

On November 8 in Sheffield he referred to "that great warrior Stalin at the head of his valiant Russians."

### "Warrior Chief Stalin"

ON May 10 the next year he again spoke over the radio of "Warrior Chief Stalin" and on September 9, after his first trip to Moscow, he told the House of Commons that Russian resistance "is a proof of the strength that Stalin has given to Russia."

"He is a man of massive and outstanding personality... inexhaustible courage and will... above all he is a man with that living sense of humor, which is of high importance to all men and nations but particularly to great men and great nations," Mr Churchill said. "Stalin left on me the impression of a deep, cool wisdom and a complete absence of illusions of any kind."

On February 22, 1944, Mr Churchill paid tribute to "the good relations" between the two countries. After again going to Moscow, he told the House of Commons on October 27 that year of the "close, intimate and cordial relations" which had marked the talks.

On the Crimea Conference he said that February 27, 1945, "finds the Allies more closely united than ever before."

"The impression I brought back from Crimea... is that Marshal Stalin and the Soviet leaders want to live in honorable friendship with

the Western Democracies. I feel also that their word is their bond... I decline absolutely to embark on a discussion of Russian good faith."

Those speeches, of course, covered the period when British admiration for Russia knew no bounds, when the clamor for a second front in London was almost as loud in London as in Moscow, and the period of the final victorious assault on Germany.

Stalin throughout was considerably more reticent. He presumably remembered all those attacks of the 1920's and 1930's and considered the "marriage" too good to last.

He did refer on July 3, 1941, to the "historic utterance of the British Prime Minister Mr Churchill" offering England all the aid he could. By November 6 he was pointing out that the absence of a second front was making Russia's job all the harder. A year later, on another revolutionary anniversary, he said the second front would come sooner or later, not only because we need it now above all but because it is no less needed by our allies than by us."

On November 6, 1943, he said "Relations among the Allies and the fighting partnership of their armies, far from weakening, have, contrary to the expectations of the enemy, become stronger and more consolidated."

### Open Rift Comes

THE open rift came on March 5 this year when Mr Churchill, reiterating his "strong admiration and regard" for Stalin complained to his Fulton, Missouri, audience that "nobody knows that Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future or what will be the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies."

"From Stalin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic," he said, "an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

Ten days later Stalin struck the heavy keynote for the anti-Churchill campaign which has been waged ever since by the entire Soviet propaganda machine. In an interview with Pravda he called Mr Churchill's speech "a dangerous and hitting speech" and added "a point to be at war against the British Empire and its friends bear remembrance."

Mr Churchill's demand of October 23 for information on alleged 200 war-strength Russian divisions in Europe brought on the final rupture. Stalin said there were only 60 and that these were under strength. And he labelled Churchill as an "incendiary."

In his statement later the same day, Britain's wartime Premier, fused to be drawn into personalities, he repeated his "regard and respect" for Stalin. Then he said he hoped for Stalin's figure would prove to be correct and added "Nothing sweeps away suspicions like facts and I consider it my duty to continue to press for the facts."

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Five honour-tricks, when partner has opened the bidding, are certainly impressive. Nevertheless, the matter of "trick" still must be considered. Observe today's deal.

South, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

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There is not much to say about Tommy Handley—except "It's That Man Again!" Every week a quite phenomenal number of British radio listeners look up to him as a "radio star." Tommy Handley is a "radio star" to-night, and then settle down to hear another of his programmes. Tommy Handley is a "radio star" to-night, and then settle down to hear another of his programmes. Tommy Handley is a "radio star" to-night, and then settle down to hear another of his programmes.

## Jap Repatriation From Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 3.—The total number of Japanese surrendered personnel still remaining in Singapore doing labour work is approximately 24,000 and it will be some time—possibly a year or more—before Singapore is rid of all Japanese.

During the last 12 months, 20,000 Japanese Army and Naval personnel have been repatriated.

The present total of 20,000 Japanese includes all Japanese surrendered personnel living in six camps on the island. All are engaged in labour work directly under the military, while a few hundred are employed by the Municipal authorities for town cleansing, health work and coöperative duties.

Those engaged in heavy labour like working in harbour areas loading and unloading, get slightly extra rations than the others, though all are on POW scale of rations.

All Japanese civilians have been sent back to Japan, and those now remaining in Singapore are either members of the Army or Navy.

Additionally there are about 100 Koreans and two Formosians now in Singapore.

The figures given exclude the 2,500-odd Japanese, Koreans and Formosians in Changi Camp. These are war criminals and suspects.

Reuter.

## KOREAN ELECTIONS

Seoul, Nov. 4 (UP)—The weekend elections in South Korea for the Korean interim Legislative Assembly resulted in a Rightwing victory for Kim Sung-soo's Korean Democratic Party, which won 15 of the 45 elected seats while Syng Man-rhee's Korean Independence-Rapid-Realization Society took 14.

The remainder was shared by 12 without political affiliations, two for the Rightist, Korean Independence Party and two for the southernmost island Cheludo, representing the Leftist People's Committee.

## Footballers' Wages

The latest talks on the question of increased wages for footballers have ended in a deadlock. At a conference in Manchester between the Players' Union and members of the Football League Management Committee, discussions went on for 2½ hours without coming to any agreement. The players' strike seems to have vanished, at any rate so far as this season's fixtures are concerned.

The players want a maximum weekly wage of £12 in the playing season and £10 in the close season, and minimum rates of £7 in the playing season and £5 in the close season. The representatives of the League turned down a proposal that the wages dispute should go to voluntary arbitration, and the Players' Union have decided to seek compulsory arbitration from the Industrial Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour.

The Mayor of Manchester, Councilor Hugh Lee and his wife have returned from their goodwill tour in Canada.

Jack Kilton, Stoke's Scottish International half back, who threatened to leave the club if they did not find him a house has won his fight. He has been found a house which cost £1,140 to build.

The first tenants at Manchester and several applicants have had their rents reduced by £1 a week.

While Mr Herbert Jackson and his wife, who live in Mardale Avenue, Morecambe, were watching a boxing match thieves broke into the house and got away with nearly £7,000 mostly in notes.

## LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

Following torrential rains which did not cease for 24 hours on September 20-21, huge areas of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire were submerged to a depth of several feet in the worst floods in the North for 60 years.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of damage was done and hundreds of families temporarily rendered homeless. One of the worst places in Lancashire was the Broughton Lane district of Salford, where the river Irwell burst its banks and flooded more than a square mile of the city. Five hundred people had to be rescued from their flooded homes on September 20 and accommodated in two schools. On September 21, the picture in the area was one of wreckage and ruined homes. Linoleum, carpets and furniture had been utterly ruined and workmen were engaged trying to rid the houses of the river bed sludge which was ankle deep and a threat to health. The medical authorities were deeply concerned that unless all the wreckage and mud is cleared away quickly there might be an outbreak of disease. Hardly a town or village in Lancashire escaped the floods. Railway lines were blocked, tunnels filled and roads became impassable. On some farms the flood waters came with such force that cattle and sheep were swept away and drowned before help could be got to them. Crops were battered down and cut corn floated about the fields which had become huge lakes. The havoc on Lancashire farms was so great that a fund is to be opened to give financial aid to farmers who have lost most of their crops. From Blackburn, Nelson, Middleton, Burnley, Leyland, Bolton, indeed from every town there are reports of great havoc being wrought.

In some parts of Yorkshire the floods were even more devastating than in Lancashire.

Building Bevan, the Minister of Health, is out to defeat the black market in building. House building has been slowed down to an alarming extent and in the North West Region alone more than 40,000 building operatives have "disappeared." The Unions cannot trace them, and it is assumed that they are engaged on black market jobs. One Union official has said that the men have been tempted away by unscrupulous builders who are carrying out repairs and extensions to property without the proper licences. This is typical of the methods adopted by some of the black marketers. They get a licence to do alterations and decorations to a house up to £100. Very often the owner of the property asks for additional work to be done and the bill might come to £200; the builder then usually gives a fake receipt for £100 and the balance goes into his pocket and is not recorded in his books.

The squatter danger has subsided. Following the judgment given against them in London, where many families seized hotels and flats, the squatters there have left the premises and returned to their own homes. Just before this judgment was given Communists in the Manchester area began to organise the squatters and there was a real threat to some empty houses in the city. Although this move was abandoned many homeless families took the matter into their own hands and moved their families and belongings into a number of unfinished prefabricated houses in Victoria Park. The whole question will be brought up at the October meeting of the City Council, where a number of families squatted in Army huts in the Alexandra Park Area. These are to be allowed to remain and they will only be removed if there is a danger to health.

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## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS:

1. Lure
2. Flying insect
3. Death
4. Lamprey
5. Monks
6. Parts of pedestal
7. Small island
8. Horns
9. Bites
10. Craft
11. Amount (abbr.)
12. Decree
13. Twice
14. Time of molting
15. Iron point on ship
16. Gap between mountains
17. Mine product
18. Forward
19. Money paid
20. Month (abbr.)

DOWN:

1. Spanish hero
2. Defected
3. Native of
4. Police officer
5. Drink (abbr.)
6. Plimsie
7. Late newspaper
8. Tow boat
9. Noun sums
10. Female relative
11. Jewish month
12. Wrong
13. The number eight
14. Remains
15. The top of foot
16. Chemical sums
17. Where taken
18. When Santa arrives (abbr.)
19. Old job

34—Defected

35—Native of

36—Police officer

37—Drink (abbr.)

38—Plimsie

39—Late newspaper

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## Jap Constitution A "Strange" Document

Tokyo, Nov. 4 (UP)—The father of the Japanese parliamentary government, Yukio Ozaki, also popular because of his Shavian comments, writing in the Yomiuri Shimbun predicted that it would take at least two, possibly three, Japanese generations before the spirit of the new constitution could be "universalised."

He warned that this was a painstaking educational process which could not be "accomplished in a day."

Ozaki did not appear unconditionally pleased with the second constitution, although he admitted improvement.

He said it was a "very strange" constitution and provides merely that the majority of Cabinet ministers must be concurrently Diet members, whereas in democratic countries, Ministers must be MPs, then "very rightfully, they vote dimly."

"This is because the Diet is the watchman and the government the thief," he continued. "In Japan it has been the contrary. During the Tojo election, the people handed the keys to the thief instead of to the watchmen and the bitter, well-known result was they lost their country."

Ozaki did not like the raised platform in the Diet building reserved for members of the Cabinet and said this should be levelled in order to correct the impression that members of the government rated an elevated rank.

The Communist Party, assailing celebration of the new constitution's promulgation, charged that the retention of the Emperor system instead of the selection of a head of state from the people "constituted violation of basic democratic principles and thwarted the Japanese people from attaining the true status of a democracy."

**Press Comment**  
Tokyo, Nov. 4.—The Japanese press ran amok this morning on the new Constitution. All Tokyo dailies came out in four pages instead of the usual two.

All Tokyo dailies commented on the occasion. The Asahi Shimbun in a highly sober editorial said that although the new constitution pointed to the direction of "pacifism and democracy" the foundations of these concepts could not be considered firm. In fact, conditions in Japan were "far from propitious to democracy and freedom."

The Asahi Shimbun warned the Japanese people that the "road to democracy and pacifism which is pointed out by the new Constitution is not an easy one to travel." Central News.

**Read at Hiroshima**  
Kure, Nov. 4.—Japan's new constitution which limits the power of the Emperor and renounces war was proclaimed in Hiroshima at the Gokoku Shrine, 300 yards from where the atom bomb, which wiped out the city last year, exploded. Hiroshima is in the middle of the British Commonwealth occupation zone.

From a platform surrounded by fallen stone pillars of The Shrine, a message from Lieut.-Gen Horace C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-chief of the British Commonwealth occupation forces, telling the Japanese that it was deeds not words which were counted if they wanted to get a democratic government, was read in English and Japanese.—Reuter.

**RUHR POWER FAILURES**  
Berlin, Nov. 4 (UP)—Power failures caused by coal shortages in the Ruhr are endangering Berlin's industries, it was reported today.

For the last five weeks power has been curtailed in various sectors of the city several hours each day. The candle shortage in Berlin also has become acute with candles selling for as much as 20 marks 10s when they can be found.

During the last few days Berlin's industry has been able to average only three hours work daily because of the power failure. Berliners commented that even during the war the situation was not as serious as at present.

**IN AID OF  
EARL HAIG'S FUND**  
SPECIAL SCREENING

of  
"TRUE GLORY"

at the  
KING'S  
THEATRE

BAND OF THE  
JAIPUR GUARDS

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BOOKING NOW OPEN  
AT THE THEATRE

\$5 and \$3

## Political Importance Of Petrol Producing Countries

**P**ETROLEUM producing countries in the Middle East and South America have an extraordinary interest in world political trends now developing, since the outlook for peace or war will largely determine the regional location and rate of new exploitation during the next decade, according to petroleum trade authorities here.

Former Secretary of Commerce, Wallace's reference to regional spheres of influence in his recent New York address aroused speculation in the oil trade as to how the world petroleum situation might be influenced by the varying theses of international political relations that are now being developed at Paris, Moscow, London, Washington and other world capitals.

Mr Wallace did not mention oil, but this commodity is usually involved in any discussion of political regionalism. In the words of one expert, "No one would want to build a pipeline with a potential enemy at the end of it."

Unofficial but authoritative comment on the world petroleum outlook takes the following lines, all being predicated on the fact that the United States, with rapidly depleting reserves of petroleum, will in future years be increasingly dependent on foreign resources:

(1) Under assured conditions of permanent peace, middle eastern oil-fields would undergo a swift and tremendous expansion, and there would be a tendency towards autonomy of eastern and western hemispheres in the commercial production and supply of oil.

(2) In the event of the political trend being toward a future World War III, the major Powers would be guided by strategic rather than commercial considerations, and would tend to encourage oil production in areas capable of defence.

(3) Under any circumstances, the actual and potential petroleum resources of all Middle Eastern and South American countries will undergo systematic exploration in the next few years, as an aftermath of changed industrial conditions favourable to the increased world consumption of petroleum.

**BASIC elements in the world petroleum situation, as explained by authorities to United Press, are as follows:**

The United States, after long domination of the world oil situation, must henceforth emphasise the conservation of remaining reserves. America, therefore, is likely in a decade to reduce rather than increase its petroleum output, despite the many new industrial and transportation demands on the industry.

This North American situation makes it to the interest of the United States to encourage production in other petroleum producing areas, provided that such development does not present a strategic menace to the United States.

Commercial interest would favour expanding production of petroleum in the Middle East, since that area could supply many commercial areas hitherto dependent on oil products shipped from the United States.

Both commercial and strategic interests would benefit from further expansion of petroleum production in Latin American countries. Such expanding output would give new sources of commercial supply if United States resources should dwindle, and in event of a future war.

**PRIEST REBUKED**  
Paris, Nov. 4.—Fr Louis Blanc of Marseilles, who has entered the campaign for the general election on November 10 at the head of Marseilles' list for Republican patriots, registers and deportees, was rebuked today in a statement issued by the Diocesan authorities.

The statement said: "Ecclesiastical laws prohibit any priest from contesting elections to the Legislative Assembly without previous authorisation."

**HIROHITO'S PORTRAITS**  
Tokyo, Nov. 4 (UP)—Emperor Hirohito in another unprecedented action today presented personally autographed portraits to Premier Yoshida and 10 others who played prominent parts in the drafting of the new constitution.

From his bishop and from the bishop where the elections are held. No priest in Marseilles has asked or obtained such permission.—Reuter.

**SIDE GLANCES**  
By Galbraith



"I thought I'd try to get all my Christmas shopping done this month, but the way prices are, all I've got is stationery for Aunt Kate!"

## Growth Hormones China's Judicial For Stunted Children System Slowly Recovering

The day may come when stunted children or dwarfs can develop normal stature if treated with growth hormones before they reach sexual maturity, Dr Hervert Evans, University of California biologist, told a conference on "The Chemistry and Physiology of Growth," at Princeton University.

He said that he and his associates had succeeded in isolating and identifying the growth hormone from the pituitary gland of animals.

Dr Evans said it had been easy to make rats grow to the size of jack rabbits and that other successful experiments had been made with pigeons and doves.

His experiments have shown, he said, that growth definitely comes from the pituitary gland which in humans is about the size of a large pea. It is only slightly larger in beef cattle.

Experiments have been made mostly from the extract from beef cattle, and the substance is so precious, he said, that about 1,200 head of cattle are required to produce one gram of hormone.

He said that it had been the practice in experiments not to attempt to make growth more than one and a half times the normal stature of an animal. The growth, however, could be continued until giant stature was reached, he said.

Despite claims of some scientists of enormous human giants in prehistoric times, Dr Evans said there was no evidence that man taller than nine feet had lived on this earth. Giants of that and even greater size can be produced now, he said.

There is no way, he said, that giants can be "shrivelled" back to normal stature but such phenomenal growth can be avoided through removal of the pituitary gland.

This experiment has been done many times in Dr Evans' laboratories. Rats whose pituitary gland was removed through painless surgery showed a stoppage of growth.

To complete the experiment, the rats then were treated, by injection, with the growth hormone and almost immediately returned to normal size.

Evans reported that he treated a young Hawaiian girl several years ago with the growth hormones. She was about nine years old with the height of a four-year-old. Injections were made three times weekly for a year in which she grew two and a half inches.

**Doughboys Order  
Regimental Drums**  
(By R. C. Scott)

Nearly twenty years before the Boston Tea Party touched off the spark which led to the American War of Independence a certain drum major of the Coldstream Guards, Sam Potter of London, started up a workshop to make regimental drums under which category are included bugles and flutes.

Since then the firm has made drums for every regiment in the British Army and to-day the business is an unprecedented boom.

The reason: The order has gone out that full ceremonial parades are to go ahead in the British Zone of Germany and that means that many a drum major's staff and many a regimental drum will have to be reconditioned or given a new coat of paint.

Since Gen. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, British regimental drums have been silenced in the USA, but several American Army commanders were captivated by British regimental drums during the late war and to-day orders are trickling in from the doughboys.

Before the war, Potter and Co. supplied only countries associated with the Empire but recently they completed an order for two sets of regimental drums for the Royal Netherlands Army and they will be booming their martial salute before long outside the Royal Palace in the Hague.

"Drum-making hasn't changed much in principle since Sam Potter's time," Mr A. L. Linford, manager of the firm, told me. "To-day they are a bit more elaborate it is true, but they are constructed on the same lines."

Drum makers are highly skilled men. They have to start young if it takes years to teach them all the tricks of the trade and you will find in the workshop many a man who has spent fifty years at the same bench, bending and gluing the "hoops" or fixing the vellum (calf skin) which gives the drum its resonance.

Another reason for the spate of orders is the necessity for replacements brought about by the loss of regimental drums in action, for whereas many military bands are in depots during the late war the regimental drums went with the regiments to the Far East, the Continent of Europe, the Middle East and indeed the four corners of the earth.

Some of the drums were silenced by enemy fire, others were captured and destroyed by the enemy because they knew full well the important part played by the drum in maintaining morale, but when the "Cease Fire" came the drum were there to roll out the victory march.

The drums which sounded at Balaclava, Ladysmith and the battles along the Trenches are going to make themselves heard again. They will roll and reverberate in Germany and be joined by the regimental drums of Britain sounding the old tattoo.

New York, Nov. 3.—China's judicial system is slowly recovering from the chaotic condition which resulted from the eight years of Japanese occupation, Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School, said upon his return from a four month visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Dean Pound said that his job—helping to reorganise the Chinese Court system—had so far been half completed and that he expects to go back to China next June and remain until the work is finished.

He doubted, however, that the Chinese courts would be functioning with any degree of uniformity before three years.

"When one considers the difficulty under which the Chinese Government has been labouring," Dean Pound explained, "the work which has been accomplished in a relatively short time is remarkable. The great job—and one to which I addressed myself chiefly—was that of getting up a uniform code of civil and criminal law in accordance with the ideals and conditions of the Chinese people.

This was a vital necessity because the Japanese have destroyed practically all the Chinese law schools and their books and sealers of their teachers and judges. Since the end of the Japanese occupation the administration of justice has been a haphazard sort of thing without consistency and uniformity, each judge interpreting justice in accordance with the American, British, French, German and other systems in which the particular judge had his training."

"You can imagine the difficulties we had when lawyers, teachers, judges and other legal experts had been scattered all over the world and were variously trained in England, Scotland, Paris, Berlin and Tokyo. There was no common approach or tradition in applying the codes. We must have authoritative law books to rely upon and that is what I have been working on books that can be used all over China by both lawyers and judges."

On the general Chinese situation, Dean Pound said that there is not so much unrest as American newspapers would lead one to believe. He said: "There is more alarm about the conditions in China than there really is in China. One does not realise there is a civil war going on there. Things appear quiet and life goes on slowly and smoothly. Clashes with the Communists are too far north to cause any concern."

**The Weather Ships  
Will Aid Airlines**

Thirteen nations met in London recently to talk about the weather. Presided over by Sir Nelson Johnson, Director of Britain's Royal Air Force weather service, the conference reached complete agreement and as a result, the weather ship service which functioned so successfully during World War II is to be restored. There are to be 13 permanent ocean weather ships in the North Atlantic, a project involving at least 30 ships and over 3,000 personnel, including 200 meteorologists all engaged on the task of making air travel safer.

The United States and Canada will provide eight of the 13 vessels at an annual cost of £6 million; Britain will maintain two at a cost of £100,000 a year; France will provide one, Belgium and Holland one between them, and Norway and Sweden one between them.

The benefits of this ocean weather ship chain will be in operation by next July when air navigators will receive substantial aid from the ships which will be provided with radars, which will also be fully equipped with search and rescue apparatus and thus become "islands" of relief to both aircraft in distress as well as international shipping.

**Queen Elizabeth's  
Wonder Radio**

Passengers aboard Britain's giant liner, the Queen Elizabeth, will be able to pick up their bedside telephones while the ship is in mid-Atlantic and talk through the ether with any country whose telephone service is connected with an international exchange. This is only one of the many services provided by the elaborate radio equipment designed to fulfil all the exacting requirements of the largest vessel afloat.

Other ships fitted with radio-telephone equipment can also be contacted from both room telephones and booths dotted about the liner like call boxes ashore.

Personal conversations cannot be intercepted by unauthorised persons owing to the special security devices embodied in the radio-telephone equipment. For the broadcast fan service, a specially designed all-wave receiver in the main control room picks up radio programmes and redistributes them throughout the ship. This can be inter-connected with the marine public address and music playing equipment which is probably the largest at present installed aboard ship.

Looking to the future, provision for communication with aircraft has been made by the extensive frequency bands covered by both transmitters and receivers.

SHOWING TO-DAY

**QUEEN'S**

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

**ERNE PYLES**  
"STORY OF  
**G.I. JOE**"  
BURGESS MEREDETH • ERNE PYLE  
Released thru United Artists

— NEXT CHANGE —  
EDWARD G. ROBINSON in  
"TAMPICO"  
with LYNN BARI • VICTOR MCLAGLAN

TO-DAY ONLY  
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

**ALHAMBRA**

THE LUSTIEST MELODRAMA EVER SET TO MUSIC... WITH MORE FUN IN A MINUTE THAN YOU'VE HAD IN YEARS!

Brought to you by the International Pictures Corp. in association with the Famous Players-Lasker Corp.

**GRANDOLPH SCOTT**  
"GYPSY ROSIE" • "LEER" • "DINAH SHORE" • "BOB BURNS" • "CHARLES WINSTON" • "ALVIN KARPIS" • "ROBERT ADAMS" • "FREDERICK HALL" • "CONSTANCE TROTT" • "WILLIAM A. SEITZ"

TO-MORROW: "THE RETURN OF CHANDU"

**ORIENTAL**

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 P.M.  
THE MOST HILARIOUS COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON!

**ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY?**  
A Paramount Picture Starring  
**RAY MILLAND • BETTY FIELD**  
with Patricia MORISON • Eugene PALLETTE  
Philip TERRY • Lutz ERICKSON • Richard

Commencing To-morrow: "MONSTER & THE GIRL"

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

**MAJESTIC**

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Charles BOYER • Ingrid BERGMAN • Joseph COTTEN

in MGM'S fascinating melodrama  
"GASLIGHT"  
with DAME MAY WHITTY—ANGELA LANSBURY

NEXT CHANGE "A YANK AT ETON"

**REMEMBRANCE DAY**

**NOTICE**

**BUILDING FOR SALE.**

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER**  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., 4th Floor., Hong Kong.

**EARL HAIG'S FUND HONGKONG.**

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1920/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the War Disabled. The need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to so deserving a cause cheques should be made payable to "Remembrance Day Fund" and sent to Messrs Percy Smith & Co., Windsor House, Hongkong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

**AIRSHIP SETS NEW ENDURANCE MARK**

Lakehurst (N.J.), Nov. 4 (UP)—The United States Navy airship KM-1 landed at the naval air base at Glynn, Georgia, on Sunday afternoon after more than a week aloft to establish a new world's endurance record for continuous flight without refuelling.

The largest airship the Navy possesses roamed along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for 100 hours and 19 minutes. The previous record for a similar flight was established by the Russian airship V-6 in 1934 which stayed aloft for 130 hours and 27 minutes.

**NOTICE**

**TO ADVERTISERS**

Advertisers requiring space in the "Telegraph" Saturday Supplement are requested to make reservations not later than noon on Wednesdays. Copy should be submitted at the same time.

The XM-1 carried a crew of 13 officers and men. The Navy described the flight as one of a series of operations to develop sea-keeping and manoeuvrability on the part of airships. The big blimp on from the time she left Lakehurst until she landed kept in constant radio contact with Lakehurst.



